

complication, had formed the basis of his illness.

This shock was too much for a nature already weakened by age and previous sickness.

Absent members of Mr. Davis's family have been notified by wire of his death.

These include his daughter, Miss Winnie Davis, who is in Europe, and his son-in-law, Addison Hayes, of Colorado. Mrs. Hayes was expected at the deathbed, but was detained at Fort Worth and may not reach here until Saturday.

Mayor Shakespeare has issued a proclamation announcing the death of Mr. Davis and inviting a meeting of prominent citizens at the City Hall to make proper arrangements for observing the day of the funeral.

It is probable that Governor Lowry will also take official notice of the event.

No details as to the obsequies or place of burial are yet made.

In his proclamation, Mayor Shakespeare says of the dead man:

"He needs no eulogy from me. His life is history, and his memory is enshrined in the heart of every man, woman and child in this broad South."

"We all loved him, and we all owe him honor and reverence."

Jefferson Davis's Career.

The Great Leader of the "Lost Cause" has passed into the eternal keeping of that History where the "Lost Cause" itself passed a quarter of a century ago.

To the one the end came under the blossoming apple trees at Appomattox, in April, 1865, and to the other, Jefferson Davis, at 12.45 o'clock on morning.

This event is the postscript to the tragic story of the Civil War. As long as Mr. Davis lived, whatever he said and whatever he did became, in a measure, part of that story, but now the volume is closed forever.

The greatest actor in the tremendous drama has left the stage, never again to reappear, and the curtain goes down, never again to rise, on the scenes of that great tragedy.

In a historical point of view, therefore, even in this busy, rushing age of ours, the death of Jefferson Davis arrests the attention not only of his countrymen but of all the world within the circle of civilization.

He lived to be over eighty years of age, and nineteen less than the entire life of the Constitution. When he was born, in the Summer of 1808, Thomas Jefferson was in the last year of his second administration and James Madison was planning to inherit the succession and preserve the Virginia ascendancy in the National Administration.

The Federal Union consisted of only seventeen states, so that Mr. Davis has seen twenty-five stars flash into the blue of the flag. He could easily remember the close of the second war with England, and he was a youth of twelve or thirteen when the first great battle between the friends and opponents of slavery was closed with the Missouri Compromise.

Slavery was still a terrible, terrible evil, when the father of Mr. Davis migrated to Kentucky from that part of Christian now Todd, County, Ky., where the future President of the Southern Confederacy was born. It is a curious coincidence that six months later the martyred Lincoln was born in the same State. When this change of residence took place Mr. Davis was a mere child, but some years later he went back to Kentucky to the Transylvania University to be educated. In 1824, when he was only sixteen years old, he had made sufficient progress in his studies to be able to pass the examination for admission to the Military Academy at West Point as a cadet.

President Monroe gave him the appointment. Four years later, in 1828, he was graduated. Among his contemporaries at the Military Academy were Robert E. Lee, Albert Sidney Johnston, Leonidas Polk, John B. Magruder, and others who in later years won high military distinction.

He was commissioned a lieutenant of infantry and at once went into active service in the frontier, as in those days hostile Indians gave the pioneers much trouble. Young Davis was brave and impetuous and won speedy distinction. At the end of five years he was promoted to the cavalry as first lieutenant of dragoons.

Two years later, in 1835, he suddenly resigned his commission and retired to private life. Shortly before this he had married the daughter of Gen. Taylor, afterwards President of the United States, and it is said that this led to his resignation from the army.

Gen. Taylor at first opposed this marriage, but finally consented. Mrs. Davis died three years after her husband's death.

The following eight years of his life, after his resignation from the army, were spent as a cotton planter on his father's estate, near Vicksburg. In those years he not only amassed great wealth but devoted all his leisure hours to study and to the study of history.

He had devoted himself principally to the study of history, political and social, and the science of government.

In 1840 there was an exciting gubernatorial campaign in Mississippi, and Mr. Davis, who had recently emerged from his retirement to take part in it.

He quickly advanced into such prominence that he was the following year made an elector on the Polk and Dallas ticket.

In December, 1841, when thirty-seven years old, he made his first appearance in National politics as a member of the House of Representatives, and was elected to the position of one of the best equipped men of his age in the political arena.

A year later his union with the present Mrs. Davis occurred. She is a descendant of the famous Virginia family, her father, William Burr Howard, having won great distinction in the Revolutionary war.

Mr. Davis attracted the attention of his colleagues in the Twenty-ninth Congress at once, and was soon recognized as one of the ablest leaders of his party. He had only been in Congress six months, however, when the Mexican war broke out, and he was one of the first to respond to the call.

The Mississippi rifles were organized and fitted out by him, and he led them to the front as their colonel, after having resigned his place in Congress.

He joined Gen. Taylor's forces on the Rio Grande, and no braver man than Jefferson Davis fought under the flag of the Union in that memorable Mexican campaign.

At the battle of Monterrey he performed with his company one of the most heroic feats of the war, charging with a single company of men against a well-entrenched position on Fort Llerena and leading his men through the streets almost into the Grand Plaza.

Again at Buena Vista he executed one of the most brilliant movements of the campaign by defeating the charge of a whole brigade of Mexican cavalry by means of a quick and effective flank movement.

It was the defeat of this assault that settled the fate of Buena Vista, and it was in the hands of Mr. Davis, though severely wounded, that he led his men to the close of the action.

As a reward for his bravery and gallantry he was offered a Brigadier-General's position, but declined it because, being an officer of State troops, he believed that he could not accept a commission from the Federal Government.

He then resumed his private life, but did not long remain in retirement.

A vacancy in the Senate of the United States opportunistically presented itself soon after, and he went back to Washington a member of the upper branch of Congress.

The first session of the Thirty-first Congress, which assembled in December, 1849, is one of the great political milestones in the history of the country, and it is to the credit of Mr. Davis that the formation of the Government was only ended by the death of President Taylor.

In this and the succeeding sessions Mr. Davis played a prominent role.

He was a member of the Committee on Territories, of which Henry Clay was chairman, and he was a vigorous opponent of the compromise measures that were proposed.

Mr. Davis's loyalty to the Union was questioned about this time, and he answered in a speech delivered in February, 1850, in which he strongly asserted his devotion to the flag of the Union, but that he was in the domestic strife and sectional rivalry which they excited.

He had always been a champion of extreme State rights.

Mr. Clay's compromise, like all compromises, satisfied neither the South nor the North. It divided the Whigs, and it was the result of Mr. Davis's adherence to it that split the party in the North.

Mr. Davis transferred his opposition to the measures from the Senate to the House of Representatives. A direct issue was made against it in that State, which, next to South Carolina, was the most aggressive pro-secessionary of the Union. Mr. Davis had just been re-elected to the Senate, his second term beginning in March 4, 1851. In his return to Mississippi that year he found the State in a ferment of agitation. The State Rights party believed that the Clay compromise was the forerunner

of disaster and presaged the overthrow of all constitutional rights in the South.

He resigned his seat in the Senate to become the candidate for Governor of the State, but was defeated, owing to factional fights that were going on in the party.

His first declining an invitation to enter the Cabinet of President Pierce, Mr. Davis was finally prevailed upon to accept the War portfolio, and his administration of that Department ranks among the most successful on record.

From the Cabinet of Franklin Pierce he again stepped into the United States Senate.

In 1855 Mr. Davis held a position of commanding influence in the Democratic party, and he was the undisputed leader of the Southern wing, while in the North he had thousands of followers who were captivated by his splendid genius.

In 1860, when the ways began to draw apart, Mr. Davis was prominent among the Democrats at the National Convention which met to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, and was in his seat in Congress when it convened in December.

Mississippi seceded Jan. 9, 1861, and Jefferson Davis took his leave of the Senate on Jan. 24. On Feb. 9 he was elected President of the Confederate States of America by the Confederate Congress at Montgomery, Ala., and he was inaugurated on Feb. 18 following.

After the war Mr. Davis was included in the General Amnesty act of Dec. 26, 1868, but he never renewed his allegiance to the United States.

Since 1871 he has resided at Beauvoir, in Mississippi.

Only two of Mr. Davis's children are now living, one the wife of Mr. Addison Hayes, of Colorado, and the other Miss Winnie Davis, who is now in Europe.

CAMPBELL IN TOWN

Ohio's Handsome Governor-Elect Quartered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Governor-elect James E. Campbell, of Ohio, and Mrs. Campbell, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, having come to New York to visit their daughter, who is at Miss Thompson's school in East Fifty-seventh street, and incidentally to visit Kingston, where their boy is attending the school of Dr. Cross.

An EVENING WORLD reporter saw Gov. Campbell this morning. He is a handsome, keen-eyed man, with iron-gray hair and mustache.

The reporter asked his views on the celebrated R. G. Wood forgery of his name and those of Senator Sherman, Congressmen Butterworth, McKinley and Cox to a certificate of stock in the Hall and Wood Ballot-Box Company, which was intended to defraud Campbell for Governor.

Gov. Campbell replied: "My opinion is that it is the duty of Congress, for the credit of the representative branches of our Government, to appoint a joint committee and sift the whole matter to the bottom."

"An eminent member of the Senate and two members of the present Congress are accused by that paper of having conspired to commit the forgery," Mr. Campbell said. "Where is the real document?"

"The Wood forgery," he answered. "Where is the real document?"

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O'NEILL'S, Hackett, Carhart & Co.

SIXTH AVE., 20TH TO 21ST ST.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

An elegant assortment of Imported Jersey Suits, 4 to 9 years,

\$3.79.

Boys' School Suits, 4 to 14 years,

\$3.98.

Boys' deep Cape Overcoats, 4 to 10 years,

\$3.98.

Boys' deep Cape Overcoats, extra long, with wool lining, 11 to 14 years,

\$6.98.

WELL IN THE FUNDS.

World's Fair Subscriptions Come in Steadily but Slowly.

Over fifteen hundred names appear on the list of World's Fair subscribers which Secretary Wilson is preparing to send to Washington in company with the memorial.

This makes an average of a trifle over \$3,000 from each subscriber.

Now that the \$5,000,000 has been reached the public are not responding to the call as quickly as the Finance Committee wish, but there is no doubt that if a few of our wealthy men would come forward liberally a new boom would be given to the fund, and the \$10,000,000 would be long in completion.

The total sum subscribed to the Fair up to this morning reached \$5,160,330, from all sources. The largest sum received yesterday was from the World, whose personal canvassers obtained \$725.

The World has a record to be proud of, their record to date, as far as the subscription is concerned, amounting to \$356,992. The list is as follows:

Previously acknowledged..... \$350,997

"The World's" canvass yesterday: John Devlin, contractor, No. 2509 3d

456 East 116th st., 1,000

John Rogers, liquor dealer, No. 2238 2d

2d ave., 1,000

Thomas Hart, contractor, No. 2238 2d

2d ave., 1,000

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Hannigan & Bonillon

243 & 245 Grand St., New York.

GREAT CLOAK SALE

To-Morrow, Sat'y, Dec. 7.



Our low prices for Boys' Suits [all ages from 4 to 18 years] guarantee a great saving to parents.

\$2.50 up to \$16.

And we also offer Boys' Cape Coats, Ulsters & Overcoats from

\$4 up to \$20.

We give a Stem-winding Swiss Watch with every sale of \$12.00 or over.

Broadway & Canal St.

MUTE WITNESSES.

Dredging Employees Who Know Much but Say Nothing.

Unless the Grand Jury should take occasion to look into the Dock Department matters there will be a cessation of investigation into the peculiar methods of the rulers of the city's water-front until Monday morning, when the Commissioners of Accounts will resume the examination of witnesses.

Just what line the investigation will follow when it is resumed the Commissioners would not say today, but it is safely assumed that some surprising disclosures will be made.

They found several men who had been employed as deck-hands by the Union Dredging Company, and had been declared as able and willing to corroborate the testimony of Capt. McMahon with reference to frauds practised in the city by that Department.

These men, when subpoenaed, were, for some unexplained reason, either unable or unwilling to tell what they knew, and as the Commissioners couldn't force them to answer any more satisfactory testimony, they were excused from testifying by Corporation Counsel Clark.

Mr. Loomis, President of the Union Dredging Company, when placed on the stand yesterday at his own request, made a sweeping denial of any knowledge of the alleged frauds, and declared that he was not a party to the alleged frauds.

He declared that McMahon had been discharged for intemperance and hinted that his testimony was tainted by spite.

Mr. Loomis declared that his company had no knowledge of the alleged frauds, and that he was not a party to the alleged frauds.

Corporation Counsel Clark, who represents the exiled Capt. McMahon, believes that, although his client is defeated in all the courts of this country, he will at last be justly dealt by in Albany.

He said that this morning he will submit to the Supreme Court a motion for a writ of habeas corpus, so that he may get to the Court of Appeals the sooner.

There was a man named Sharp who could get no story of proceedings, and who was not admitted to bail by the Court of this city.

A number of other men have been similarly dealt with, but the Court of Appeals has set them right in every instance, and so it will Col. O'Brien.

Meanwhile he will stay in New Jersey and enjoy himself.

Salmann Caught at Last.

(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.)

CARLSTADT, N. J., Dec. 6.—Dominic Salmann, the farm-hand who brutally assaulted Mrs. Matter with a hammer at Irvington, N. J., on March 21, is safely lodged in jail here, having been caught in an attempted burglary last night. Mr. Matter is in the Insane Asylum from the effects of the assault.

Advantages of Building Associations.

To-night, at Beecher Hall, corner of Beecher and Morton streets, Watrous Lynn, ex-District Attorney Samuel H. Drew, of Cincinnati, and Editor Charles O. G. Hennessey, of the Home, will explain the nature and benefits of co-operative building associations.

Short of Guns and Sailors.

The cruiser Dolphin did not sail with the rest of the fleet for Haiti Tuesday. It is now learned that the delay was owing to the non-arrival of the Hoteliers gun from Annapolis, and the crew being depleted by a large number of sailors overstaying their shore leave.

Phenomenal Display of Tulips.

At the dinner of the Holland Society, the lower hall of the Equitable Building this evening, more than two thousand tulips will be used in the decorations. To make sure of the number 600 bulbs were planted for the purpose.

Flags on the City Hall.

The patron saint of the metropolis—Nicholas—was remembered to-day by a display of bunting from the staffs on the City Hall.

BOYS. You can exchange a bicycle for a typewriter, a sled for a watch, or most anything you have for most anything else through an Exchange advertisement in THE EVENING WORLD. Only 50 cents for three lines.

LADIES. Invest 50 cents in a three-line Exchange advertisement in THE EVENING WORLD and exchange a seashell for a piano, books for a guitar, earrings for a diamond pin, or anything for anything else.

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